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THE TWO LETTERS.

CEPT THEIR NOMINATIONS.

The Documents Placed Side be Side for the Careful Consideration of the Reflector Readers.

Below we give the letter of accept- contracts received my cordial support in the ance of Gen. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland. They are worthy of thoughtful men and women from this most inequitable consideration by every voter. They form of competition will have my sincere adshow distinctly the calibre of the two tion of laborers under contracts to serve here men. While the President's is a labored, cringing appeal for votes, Gen. protective duties is broken down. If the prod-Harrison's is a bold, upright statement | ucts of American shops must compete in the of his position and breathes a spirit of the products of cheap foreign labor the effect true Americanism and patriotism.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept.12.-The following is General Harrison's letter accepting the Republican Presidental nomination; Hon. M. M. Estee and Others. Committee, etc.:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind . Sept. 11.-Gentlemen: When your committee visited me on the Fourth of July last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I promised as seen as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of receiving and addressing, almost daily, large delegations of my fellow citizens has not only occupied all of my time, but has in some meas ure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the



campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a matter of congratulation that the declarations of the Chicago convention upon the questions that now attract the attention of our people are so clear and emphatic. There it. The disfranchisement of a single legal is further cause of congratulation in the fact | elector by fraud or intimidation is a crime too that the convention utterances of the Demo- grave to be regarded lightly. The right of cratic party, if in any degree uncertain or contradictory, can now be judged and interpreted | and to have it honestly counted must not be by executive acts and messages and by definite propositions in legislation. This is especially true of what is popularly known as the tariff question. The issue can not now be obscured. tween wide apart principles. The foreign competitors for our market have with quick instinct | however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of seen how one issue of this contest may bring those party leaders who appeal to their race them advantage and our own people are not so | for support only in the e localities where the dull as to miss or neglect the great interests that are involved for them.

The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as victous in principle, and those who hold such views sincerely can not stop short of an absolute elimination from our tariff laws of the principle of protection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is towards an object that the leaders of Democratic thought and legislation have clearly in mind. The important question is not so much the length of still more liberal and direct appropriations in the step as the direction of it. Judged by the executive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in Congress and by the St. Louis platform, the Democratic party will, if supported by the country, place the tariff laws upon a purely revenue basis. This is practical free trade-free trade in the English sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "free trade," it may be the most obscure motto, "tariff reform," but neither the banner nor the inscription is conclusive, or, indeed, very important. The assault itself is the im-

Those who teach that the import duty upon foreign goods sold in our market is paid by the consumer and that the price of the domestic competing article is enhanced to the amount of the duty on the imported stricle-that every million of dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which do not reach the treasury, but are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from the tariff laws-may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our system of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly already discredited in their own. We can not doubt, without impugning their integrity, that, if free to act upon their convictions, they would so revise our laws as to lay the burden of the customs revenue upon articles that are not produced in this ecuntry and to place upon the free list all

competing foreign products. I do not stop to refute this theory as to the effect of our tariff duties. Those who advance it are students of maxms and not of the markets. They may be safely allowed to call their project tariff reform, if the people understand that in the end the argument compels free trade in all competing products. This end may not be reached abruptly and its approach may be accompanied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our

The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional, wholesome and necesprinciple. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic product the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legis-lation to preserve the American market for American producers and to maintain the American scale of wages by adequate discriminating duties uyon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and larger importations upon the public revenue is coeffingent and doubtful, but not so the effect upon American production and

diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished purchasing power and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged foreign market. Our workingmen have the settlement of the question in their own hands. They now obain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of those theorizing reformers. They will decide for them-selves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed. The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated, has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the National income may best be reduced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction of the revenues does not necessitate and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the

our convention will not need to be exhausted in order to effect the necessary reduction. We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of the protective system and the entire repeal of the internal taxes. Such a contingency, in view of the present relation of expenditures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of revenue reduc-

protective system. The methods suggested by

The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it and it is not needed for current or deficiency appropriations, the people-and not the banks in which it has been depos-HARRISON AND CLEVELAND AC- ited-should have the advantage of its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed to use the fear of a money stringency, thus produced, to coerce public sentiment

upon other questions. Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such Senste and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingvocacy. Legislation prohibiting the importawill, however, afford very inadequate relief to our working people if the system of will be different, if at all only in degree, whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract-they will have no inducement to come, and the employer no inducement to

send for them In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigration were common. The pioneer wanted a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue invitations to the inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit foreign Governments to send their paupers and their criminals to our ports. We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilating force in

our civilization. The objections to Chinese immigration are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Suca amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration would also meet my approval. The expression of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my yiews.

Our civil compact is a government by majorities; and the law icces its sanction and the magistrate our respect whon this compact is for this high office can never forget that broken. The evil results of election rauds do when the turmoil and the strift which attend not expend themselves upon the voters who, the selection of its incumbent shad be heard are robbed of their rightful influence in pub- no moust there must be in the quiet calm which lic affairs. The individual, or community, or party that practices or connives at election frauds has suffered irreparable injury, and will sooner or later realize that to exchange the American system of majority rule for minority control is not only unlawful and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote every qualified elector to cast one free ballot questioned. Every constitutional power should be used to make this right secure and ously protect and maintain the rights of punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their in-It is not a contest between schedules, but be- terest, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, suffrage is free and election results doubtful, and compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and their choice can not be coerced.

The Nation, not less than the States, is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This safety reposes; the protection of our National common interest very early suggested National aid in the endowment and establishment of a century's expansion, and its preservation for schools and colleges in the new States. There | the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for

aid of common school education in the States. The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequate and even oppressive, when sapplied to fixed and populous communities. Several Territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties of free commonwealths in the American

To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people and may well excite their indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a Territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing States, but admission should be resolutely refused to any Territory, a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of

government. The declaration of the convention against "All combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Ordinarily capital shares the losses of idleness with labor; but under the operation of the trist, in some of its forms, the wage worker alone suffers loss, while idle capital receives its dividends from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed and com-petition as an element of prices is eliminated. It can not be doubted that the legislative authority should and will find a method of dealing

fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with this subject. It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave working people, but it will certainly come, if these early steps do not arouse the people to tunity to observe, and in a small measure, effective resistance. was not a trade, but an offering. The meastariff is constitutional, wholesome and neces-sary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to disrovision cuss particular propositions, I may add that tion and measures in behalf of the surviving veterans believe of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful lib-

erality and that, in the competition for civil intments, honorable military service should have appropriate recognition.

The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the Senate, in the belief that it opened the It is a free Government because it way to a much-needed reform. I still think

san considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department, fitness and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, should be the essential and discrim and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interest of the public service

should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the Civil-Service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to every thing that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous and will in the future be true to its history in this respect.

Our relations with foreign powers should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospita-ble treatment should be insisted upon with dignity and firmness. Our Nation is too great, both in material strength and in moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with sucdiplomacy as they are with the National dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American States. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in

I can not extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with the declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the navy, to coast defenses and to public lands, express conclusions to all of which I gave my support in the Senate. Inviting a calm and thoughtful consideration of these public questions, we submit them to the people. Their intelligent patriotism and the good providence that made and has kept us a Nation will lead them to wise and safe conclusions. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- The following is the President's letter of acceptance, made public last evening: Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- Gentlemen: In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the omination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a cont st for continued

supremacy. The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than a furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate, and bid one of their number find the highest earthly honor and the full



Grover Cleveland

to their will. It follows that a candidate follows, a compared and solemn self-consecra-tion by the people's chosen a confidfaculty and endeavor to the service ...

ing and generous nation of treemen. These soughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibility which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my coun trymen. It is of the highest importance that those

who administer our Government should jeal-American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of National wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense, to insure our National safety and maintain the honor beneath which such National domain, still stretching beyond the needs of growth; a sensible and sincere recognition of the value of American labor, leading to the

crupulous care and just appreciation of the inests of our workingmen, the limitation and ecking of such monopolistic tendencies and chemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightly claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened, the application of their pension funds of imprope uses may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration, which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principles of civilservice reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantages of ousiness methods in the operation of their Government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and numane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the Government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the Government.

The pledges centained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the National Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good Government-the aspiration of every American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the Administration, and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform thus presented, with the determination at, if I am aga n called to the Chief Magis tracy, there shall be a continuance of the devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequences largely engross at this time the atten-tion of our citizens, and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief. Our Government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. American production and American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages and the loss of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully approved. All appointments the American market it is suggested that the absolutely free from market for it is not only the right but the duty of a label of a boolutely free from market in the enforcement of this suggested that the loss of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully approve the clear the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of the reward of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair conformable tribution to necessary public expense. Therefore the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of the reward of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair conformable tribution to necessary public expense. Therefore the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of the reward of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair conformable tribution to necessary public expense. Therefore the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of the tribution to necessary public expense. There-fore it is not only the right but the duty of a creased and steady production with the allow-

to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the Government-this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding—turns upon them and through an utter perversion of its turner. through an utter perversion of its powers ex-torts from their labor and capital iribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants. The cost of the Government must continue to

be met by tariff duties collected at our custom

houses upon imported goods and by internal

revenue taxes collected upon spirituous and malt hquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home production and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hands of the taxgatherer. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public treasury represent many millions more which, though never reaching the National treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic produc

tions resulting from our tariff laws. In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the Government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs is surely something which, under a government based upon justice and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.

While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the Government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our custom houses and by means or our internal revenue taxation many minions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence, there now remains in the National treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government, the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens, scan the silghtest increase closely In the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected in some quarters to regard the unnecessary volume of insidious and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference if not with favor. The surplus revenue now remaining in the treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business. It is a great mistake to suppose that the con sequences which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the Government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concerns those engaged in large financial transactions. In the restless enterprise and activity which free and steady money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works and the enlargement of enterprises already estabushed, depend largely upon obtailing money upon easy terms with fair security, and all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulat ng medium Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard. The first results of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is fol-

still in the hands of the people is persistently warent that when this perfectly It is quite appropriate stage is reached depression in all business and ente., necessary consequence, lessen the tunity for work and employment, and reduce salaries and the wages of labor. Instead, then, of being exempt from the influence and effect of the immense surplus lying idle in the National treasury our wage earners and others who rely on their labor for support, are, most of all, directly concerned in the sitution. Others seeing the approach of danger may provide against it, but it will find those depending on their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpiess and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man an | his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employ-

lowed by a refusal to loan or advance on any

terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline

all securitie , and in a general fright the money

ment and wages. In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced we must not overlook the tendency toward gross and scandalous public extrava ance which a congested treasury induces in a time of profound peace substantially the rate of tariff duties imposed in time of war when the necessities of the Government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon our people.

Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at variance with all rules of good finance: some are delusive, some are absurd, and -ome betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgments of individuals. While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgment to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the treasury it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place if the constant flow of redundant income was not che-ked at its source

by a reform in our present tariff laws. We do not propose to deal with those conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrines. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present Federal taxation, that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defense and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government. We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the treasury of its present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supply-ing their daily wants. Both of these objects

we seek in part to gain by reducing the present tariff rates upon the necessaries of life. We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises, In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be care-fully and in a friendly way considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrange-ments as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly or justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes, which might endanger uch enterprises and inju interests of labor dependent upon success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer is enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that, confined to a home market, our manufact turing operations are curtailed; their deman for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid It is a free Government because it uncertain. We propose therefore to stimu-guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoy-ment of the reward of the state of the reward of the rewa the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of the reward of his toll and of
which by the employment of labor are used in
which by the employment of labor are used in
our home manufactures, thus extending the

True to the undeviating course of the Dem ocratic party we will not neglect the inter ests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy existing evils we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wages of honest toil, On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws, to concede such encouragement and advantage to the employers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and adds to the comforts

of his home. And before passing from this phase of the question I am constrained to express the opinion that while the interests of labor should be always sedulously regarded in any modification of our tariff laws an additional and more direct and efficient protection to those interests would be afforded by the restriction and prohibition of the immigration or importation of la orers from other countries, who swarm upon our shores having no purpose or intent of becoming our fellow citiens, or acquiring any permanent interest in our country, but who crowd every field of employment with unintelligent labor at wages which ought not to satisfy those who make claim to American citizenship.

The platform adopted by the late National

convention of our party contains the following declaration: "Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when by unnecessary taxation trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of na ural comneti tion." Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic party. The declaration of its National convention is sincerely made, and no member of our party will be found excusing the existence or belittling the pernicious results of those devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful eatures because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted, that an inordinately high tariff, beside furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increases the extent of their power for wrong doing. With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform. While we can not avoid partisan misrepre-

revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and damages of condition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. We are dealing with no imaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides. Yet when in the legislative body where under the constitution all remedial measures applicable to this subject must originate the Democratic majority were attempting with extreme moderation to redeem the pledge common to both parties they were met by determined opposition and obstruction. and the minority refusing to co-operate in the House of Representatives, or propose another remedy, have remitted the redemption of their party pledge to the doubtful power of the Senate. The people will hardly be deceived by their situation is destructive to the American system of protection. Nor will the people be misled by the appeal to prejudice contained in the absurd allegation that we serve the interest of Europe while they will support the interests of America. They propose in their platform to thus support the interests of our country by removing the internal revenue tax from tobacco and spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes. They declare also that there should be such a revision of our tariff laws as shall tend to check the importation of such articles as are produced

Thus in proposing to increase the duties upon such articles to nearly or quite a prohibitory point they confess themselves willing to travel backwards in the road of civilization and to deprive the people of the markets for their goods, which can only be gained and kept by the semblance at least of an interchange of business, while they abandon our consumers to the unrestrained oppression of the domestic trusts and combinations which are in the same platform perfunctorily ondemned. They propose further to release entirely from

mport duties all articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which can not be produced in this country. The plain people of the land and the poor, who scarcely use articles of any description produced exclusively abroad and not already free, will not find it difficult to discover whether their interests are regarded in this proposition. They need in their homes cheaper domestic necessaries and this seems to be entirely unprovided for in this proposed scheme to serve the country.

Small compensation for this neglected need is found in the further purpose here announced and covered by the declaration that if, after the changes already mentioned, there still remains a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, the entire internal taxation should be repealed "rather than surrender any part of our protective system " Our people ask relief from the undue and unnecessary burden of tariff taxation now resting upon them. They are offered free tobacco and free whisky. They ask for bread and they are given a stone. The implication contained in this party declaration, that desperate measures are justified or necessary to save from destruction or surrender what is termed our protective system, should confuse no one. The existence of such a system is entirely consistent with the regulation of the extent to which it should be applied and the correction of its abuses.

Of course, in a country as great as ours, with such a variety of interests, often leading in entirely different directions, it is difficult if not impossible to settle upon a perfect tariff plan. But in accomplishing the reform we have entered upon, the necessity of which is so obvious, I believe we should not be content with a reduction of revenue involving the prohibition of importations and the removal of the internal tax upon whisky. It can be better and more safely done within the lines of granting actual relief to the people in their means of living and at the same time giving an impetus to our domestic enterprises and furth ering our National welfare. If misrepresents tions of our purpages and motives are to gain credence and defeat on present effort in this direction, there seems to be no reason why every endeavor in the future to accomplish revenue reform should not | be likewise attacked and with like results. And yet no thoughtful man can fail to see in the continuance of the present burden of the people and the abstraction by the Government of the currency of the country inevitable distress and disaster. All danger will be averted by timely action. The difficulty will be applying the remedy will never be less and the

Democratic party if it is applied to late. With firm faith in the intelligence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding and that menace will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.

biame should not be laid at the door of the

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ABILENE BUSINESS COLLEGE,

C. L. BARRETT AND F.W. COMFORT,

Cash! Cash! Cash! Eggs! Eggs! Eggs! The Parlor Grocery of Kump, Fickes & Co., Abilene, will pay for the next ten days 12] cents per dozen, PART CASH, for eggs.

Gasoline Explosion. combination prices on gasoline exploded by Dunlavy & Co.

furnish Waring's sale of cows knives at Dunlavy & Co.'s. on Wednesday, the 19th, as he has some tions to Shaler. very choice milch cows to offer. See sale bills.

Let Dunlavy & Co. get your stove epairs, they understand the business. Cash! Cash! Cash! Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

> ten days 121 cents per dozen, PART CASH, for eggs. "Tippecanoe" pocket knives at Dunlavy & Co.'s.

A power sheller and feed grinder for sale at half price.

The Parlor Grocery of Kump, Fickes

& Co., Abilene, will pay for the next

W. F. HANAGHAN. The Southside grocer.

Dunlavy & Co. have on sale the finest line of flower pots in Kansas.

Shaler sells drugs cheap.

Dunlavy & Co. can repair your windmills and pumps cheaper than anyone else in the county.

ABILENE MARKETS. ABILENE, KAS., Sept. 13 Hogs, per 100 lbs...... 5 00@5 50 Cows, per 100 lbs... Steers, per 100 lbs..... 2 50002 50 (Corrected weekly by Johntz & Rice Mill Co.)

Wheat, No. 2, soft..... 8 74676 Wheat, No. 3..... Wheat, No. 4 **** Oats. entation our position upon the question of (Corrected weekly by B. F. Nelson.) Butter, good...... Phickens, per lb, dressed..... Butter, good hickens, per doz, alive...... 1 75@2 5 urkeys, per lb, alive Eggs, per doz..... nions, per bu Cabbage, per lb Potatoes, new 60@1 00

Sheriff's Sale.

Flour, per 100 lbs...... 2 20@3 (0

Under and by v'rtue of an order of sale issued y the clerk of the district court of Dickinson ounty, Stale of Kansas, in a cause pending therein, wherein Abner Goodspeed is plaintiff.
and John C. Jent, Harriett B. McHarg, W. E.
Birchmore, George W. Carpenter, Theodore C.
Henry, Edward T. Ellison, S. S. Kalebaugh and
J. W. Sheets are defendants, I will, on Saturday, October 13th, A. D. 1888, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell to the highest

tate, to-wit:
The southeast quarter of section eight (8), in The people will hardly be deceived by their abandonment of the field of legislative action to meet in political convention and flippantly declare in their party platform that our concept of Kansas.

The southeast quarter of section eight (8), in township twelve (12), south of range four (4), east of the sixth principal meridian, subject to a mortgage of \$2,137.50 and interest. In Dickinson County, State of Kansas. The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale. Witness my hand this 12th day of September, | Witness my hand this 12th day of September, | A. D. 1888,

A. D. 1888. D. W. NAILL, 3-5 Sheriff of Dickinson County, Kansas. Sheriff's Sale Under Execution.

STATE OF KANSAS, Se: A. Pearson David Heston.

By virtue of an execution to me directed and de-livered, issued out of the 8th Judicial District Court of the State of Kansas, sitting in and for Dickinson county, in said State, I will, on Saturday, (Monday, September 24th A. D. 1888. between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m, and 20'clock p. m. of said day on the premises hereinafter described in the county and State aforesaid, offer for public sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant, in and to the following described property to wit: About thirty acres of corn and about twenty acres of prairie hay on the premises known and described as follows, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section thirty-three, township fourteen, range 4, in Dickinson county State of Kansas. Said property levied on and to be sold as the property of the above named defendant, D. W. NAILL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Dickinson county, Kansas, Ep. Mobse, Attorney for Plaintiff.

tions, will be received at the residence Saturday, October 13th, A. D. 1888. of the Rev. M. J. Hill, Rector, Chap-man, Kas., up to Sept. 24th 1888 at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bid-der for cash the following described real estate, seen at the general merchandise store to wit: of Scanlan Brothers, Chapman, Kansas.

Envelopes should be endorsed, "Proof the sixth principal meridian, in Dickinson posals for Constructing Parochial Residence." The committee reserve the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale. dyaw-1t Thos. N. Gunn,

Sec'y. of Com.

Farmers desiring to Butter, Eggs, Chickens and Potatoes. creameries eggs, chickens and potatoes at the Parwith milk will do well or Grocery of Kump, Fickes & Co., to attend Richard "Cleveland and Thurman" pocket

Take your prescrip-

Farmers! Farmers! Farmers! Buy your groceries of Kump, Fickes & Co., Abilene, and save money. 1 Best windmill on earth at John Dun-

lavy & Co.'s.

Public Sale!

I will offer at Public Sale, or

Wednesday, Sept 19, 1888

At my farm in Ridge township, 4 miles due north of Hope, commencing at 1 o'clock sharp, the One Gundlach drill, 1 spring wagon,

l lumber wagon, 1 plow, 1 harrow, 1 mowing machine, 1 rake, 1 Rockford corn drill. 8 Head of Yearling Steers. 10 Head of 2-ye r-old Steers. 45 Head of Cows, Heifers, Calves.

Also one fine Shorthorn Bull, 4 years old, and one high grade Hereford Bull. Terms of Sale. Sums under \$10 cash; over that amount a credit of 13 months will be given spon purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing 8 per cent. interest if paid when due, if not paid when due,

12 per cent. from date. 8 per cent. discount for cash. Two-year-old steers and fat cows will be sold for cash. RICHARD WARING. J. N. BURTON, Auctioneer.

Assignee's Sale.

I will offer at public anction, on September 22d and 24th, '88, and on other days if necessary, on Broadway, Abflene, one door north of the Benefit clothing store, the entire stock of groceries and other goods heretofore on sale by Stoke Bros. Goods must sell. Come, one and all. Terms cash. EDMOND KELLER. d2t-w3-2t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of Dickinson county, State of Kansas, in a cause pending therein, wherein Bernhard Grable and Nicholas Strotz, co-partners as Grable & Strotz, are plaintiffs, and C. F. Blaich, Amelia Bialch, Arthur Simmons, R. H. Herder and M. H. Hewitt are defendants. Leafly containing the strotz of the strot fendants, I will, on

Saturday, October 13th, A. D. 1888, at the front door of the court house, in the city of of Abilene, county of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash the fol tate, to-wit:

The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale. Witness my hand this 12th day of September,

D. W. NAILL Sheriff of Dickinson Coun ty, Kansas.

Sneriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Dickinson county, State of Kansas, in a cause pending therein, wherein Thomas Kirby is plaintiff, and Amon P. Long, G. W. Carpenter, C. H. Wellman, Sarah A. White, and Willard Salsbury, executor of the will of Cephas Chapp, deceased, are defend-

Saturday, October 13th, A. D. 1888. at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, County of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock, a m., of said day, sell to the high-est bidder for cash the following described real estate, to-wit: The northwest quarter of section seventeen (17) in township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) east of the sixth principal meridian, subject to a

mortgage of \$1,245,60 and interest, in Dickinson County, State of Kansas. The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the dgment of the court in said cause recited in said order of sale. Witness my hand this 12th day of September,
D. W. NAILL, A. D. 1888.

Sheriff of Dickinson County, Kansas. Sheriff's Sale.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals for the erection of a stone Parochial residence at St. Michael's Catholic church, Chapman, Kas., according to plans and specifica-

Witness my hand this 12th day of September, A. D. 1888. D. W. NAILL, A. D. 1888.
3.5 Sheriff of Dickinson County, Kansas

ARE THE CHEAPEST IN THE END.



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